

ROOSEVELT SOUGHT HELP OF PENROSE

Committee Told That, Through
W. L. Ward, Senator Was
Asked to Join Third
Term Forces.

FLINN WAS SECOND CHOICE

Ryan Tells of Giving \$450,000
to Aid Parker, and Perkins
Accounts for \$122,500
He Gave for Colonel's
Expenses This Year.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Oct. 21.—After Thomas
F. Ryan had started the Senate cam-
paign investigating committee to-day
with the cool announcement that he
had contributed \$450,000 to the Demo-
cratic campaign of 1904 and George
W. Perkins had exhausted the patience

of the Senators by converting his testi-
mony into a vehement lecture on po-
litical morals, James H. Nugent, of
Philadelphia, provided the final sur-
prise by turning the light on the
Roosevelt pre-convention campaign as
it existed before Colonel Roosevelt had
become an avowed candidate.

Mr. Nugent, who has been active in
politics in Philadelphia for many years,
was campaigning for Roosevelt, ac-
cording to his testimony, before "Boss"
William Flinn had identified himself
with the cause. He produced a letter
written by Colonel Roosevelt from
"The Outlook" office asking him to
come to New York, and testified that
after the conference he was referred
to William L. Ward to discuss the
question of finances to carry on the
campaign.

At that time, according to Nugent,
Ward appeared to be anxious to secure
the support of E. A. Van Valkenburg
and "The Philadelphia North Ameri-
can." "At the same time," the wit-
ness added, "Ward said they had given
Penrose a chance to come with them.
After taking ten days to consider the
proposition Penrose said he would
stand by the organization, and Ward
said, 'We'll have to go after Pen-
rose.'"

All this happened early in February,
before Colonel Roosevelt had consented
to become a candidate, before the
"seven little Governors" had issued
their petition urging him to do so and
partly before the La Follette boom had
come to an abrupt end with his speech
at the American Publishers' Associa-
tion dinner in Philadelphia.

"Colonel Roosevelt didn't tell me he
would become a candidate," said Nug-
ent, "but there was no doubt in my
mind that he would."

Took Flinn When Penrose Declined.
It was not until afterward, according
to the witness, that Senator Flinn came
into the Roosevelt fold.

"If Penrose had accepted Ward's in-
vitation," he said, "Flinn would never
have been heard of in connection with
this campaign. It didn't look to me
very much like a square deal for Pen-
rose."

Robert Haight, also of Philadelphia,
who took part in the conference with
Ward at the Manhattan Hotel on Feb-
ruary 6, on "the question of finances,"
corroborated Nugent's testimony, and
added that Ward had practically
agreed to raise \$15,000 to start the
Roosevelt movement in Philadelphia.
The money was not forthcoming, how-
ever, and soon afterward Van Valken-
burg and Flinn were placed at the
helm.

To what extent the Democratic party
owes its existence to Thomas F. Ryan,
who was the first witness at to-day's
session, was indicated in his own testi-
mony. Although opposed to Parker,
the New York financier gave \$450,000
to the campaign of 1904. Of this
amount, \$250,000 was contributed when
the Democratic organization was facing
dissolution and was used to cover
its debts.

"I did not give the money to try to
elect Parker," said Mr. Ryan. "I
merely wanted to preserve the Demo-
cratic organization."

Mr. Ryan also said that he had given
between \$75,000 and \$80,000 to the Har-
mon pre-convention campaign of the
present year, and more than \$30,000
to the Underwood campaign. "I was
not asked to aid Mr. Wilson or Mr.
Clark," he added later, showing that
he had no inclination to discriminate
among the candidates, "but I would
have given them assistance if I had
been requested."

Perkins Lectures Senators.

In decided contrast to Mr. Ryan, who
gave an accounting of his campaign
contributions without hesitation,
George W. Perkins, following the ex-
ample set by Senator Dixon, Medill
McCormick and other Roosevelt lead-
ers, almost from the outset clashed
with the committee, brandished his
fists and shouted his defiance and in-
sisted on telling the members where
their duty lay. Although he was sup-
pressed several times and parts of his
testimony were stricken from the re-
cord, the witness maintained this atti-
tude up to the time he left the stand.

Mr. Perkins declared with some heat
that the charge that he had under-
written the Roosevelt campaign for
\$3,000,000 should be placed at the top
of the long list of "unmitigated lies
throughout the campaign." He said
his contributions to the Roosevelt pre-
convention campaign amounted to
\$122,500, taking occasion in the course
of his statement to criticize the com-
mittee for making it appear that the
total subscriptions for this purpose
were enormous.

The witness resented inquiries by
Senator Pomerene as to whether or not
he kept memoranda of the amounts he
subscribed, and insisted that similar
questions should have been put to
Thomas F. Ryan.

"I know what you are here for just
as well as you know what I am here
for," he said. "You can't get away
with that with me."

Mr. Perkins finally admitted that he
had kept no record of his contributions,
but had obtained the amounts from the
persons to whom he had made them.

Much of Mr. Perkins's testimony was
taken up with an elaborate explanation
of the part he played in the contribu-
tion of \$50,000 to the campaign of 1904
by the New York Life Insurance Com-
pany, the organization of the Har-
vester trust, and in presenting his own
views on the proper methods of solicit-
ing campaign contributions.

Of the Harvester trust he said: "It
is not only legal, but moral to the
highest degree, and of the greatest ben-
efit to the consumer and producer."

When Senator Pomerene suggested
that he had the same views regarding
the steel trust he replied emphati-
cally, "Amien!"

When Mr. Perkins took the stand he
gave his occupation as "chief work-
man." In 1904 Mr. Perkins said he was
asked by Cornelius N. Bliss to take a
place as a member of a local committee
in New York to aid in collecting funds.

"I worked in New York," said Mr. Per-
kins, "with Mr. Bliss. There were similar
committees in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh,
Boston and Chicago."

Mr. Perkins flatly denied that he knew
of any concerted political action by the
financial interests in Wall Street. He

said that, as he remembered it, he gave
\$50,000 or \$60,000 to the 1904 fund.

"Whenever Mr. Bliss would get short or
funds would get low," he said, "I would
make a contribution of \$5,000 or \$10,000."

Chairman Clapp asked of what contri-
butions Mr. Perkins knew outside his
own.

"I was connected with the New York
Life Insurance Company and I knew of
that company's contribution," said Mr.
Perkins, who produced a long statement
regarding the contributions of the insur-
ance company, which the committee per-
mitted him to read into the record.

Defends Insurance Company's Gift.

Mr. Perkins grew particularly earnest
as, concluding the statement, he read:
"I believed at the time, and have always
since believed, that in this transaction
Mr. McCall did exactly right; that he
would have been untrue to his trust, weak
and cowardly had he taken any other
course. There is no question but that
the thoroughly unscrupulous, dastardly
attacks upon Mr. McCall by certain por-
tions of the sensational press of the coun-
try brought about his untimely death;
yet it is a most significant fact that in all
this criticism of both him and me not a
single word was said as to the fact that
out of the many thousands in the New
York Life, ever wrote a single letter of
criticism or complaint."

Without any law or regulation to guide
us, we were carrying, firmly believing that
the Democratic party was advocating
financial theories which, if enacted into
laws, would seriously affect the assets
of the policyholders of the New York
Life, both Mr. McCall and I did our duty
as we saw it.

Mr. Perkins said that for the New York
Life Insurance Company he advanced to
Mr. Bliss \$48,000, for which he was re-
imbursed by the company. Later, when
the insurance investigation began, he re-
turned the money to the company.

Letters relating to a contribution of
\$10,000 which Mr. Bliss asked Mr. Perkins
to send to Senator Beveridge for use in
the Indiana campaign were read.

"Senator Beveridge returned the
money," said Mr. Perkins, "saying that
he had been able to finance his campaign
himself."

Perkins in Favor of Publicity.

When the 1908 campaign was reached in
the examination of Mr. Perkins the wit-
ness spoke at length on the subject of
publicity of campaign contributions, as-
serting that he had been working to that
end for years.

In the Hanna campaign and the 1904
campaign I urged publicity," he said, "but
without much result. When 1908 came
along I thought the time was ripe for
publicity. I kept after Mr. Hitchcock, the
national committee chairman, all the
summer before election, urging plans for
publicity."

The financier produced typewritten
pages of "memoranda" which he said he
had submitted to the Republican National
Committee.

One memorandum outlined a plan for
collecting contributions from men of
means all over the country. In it Mr.
Perkins said that "outside of New York,
Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, the
cities of the country have practically
never been asked to contribute."

Another memorandum to Chairman
Hitchcock on September 19, 1908, urged
that the contributions and expenditures
of the Republican National Committee be
made public before election.

Mr. Perkins denounced as an "unmiti-
gated falsehood" the charge that he had
underwritten the Roosevelt pre-convention
campaign this year in the sum of \$2,000,000.
He testified that his total contributions
were \$122,500. Rising from the witness
chair and shaking his clenched fist, Mr.
Perkins shouted:

"Among the long list of unmitigated
lies throughout this campaign that state-
ment perhaps ought to be placed at the
top, because it is largest."

Wants Penrose to Retract.

"I was in hope that Senator Penrose
would be here this morning. He made
that statement on the floor of the Senate
and he ought to be required to prove it,
or, like a gentleman, he ought to take it
back. There is not a scintilla of truth in
it, from A to Z."

"Just a minute," interrupted Chairman
Clapp. "All that is necessary is that you
deny it. All that the committee can do is
to determine proof or the absence of
proof."

"I want to know where I stand," Mr.
Perkins went on. "I want to know
whether I can be charged with these
things on the floor of the United States
Senate and not be given an opportunity
to disprove them."

He insisted that Mr. Penrose should be
brought before the committee and say
whether his charge was "mere hot air." He
did not believe the Senator should be
allowed to "get away with the situation."

"Did you ever enter into any arrange-
ment to underwrite any portion of Colonel
Roosevelt's campaign?" he was asked.

"Not one dollar," said Mr. Perkins.
"Do you know of any one else under-
taking to do so?"

"I do not."

Denies Hill's Accusations.

Taking up accusations by Chairman
Hill that the International Harvester
Company had made large contributions to
the Roosevelt campaign, Mr. Perkins de-
clared, with heat:

"This is an absolute falsehood made out
of the whole cloth, and if Mr. Hill has
any reason to believe that contributions
have been made by the harvester com-
pany he owes it to me and to others to
have the books of the company audited
for the purpose of proving or disproving
the accusation."

Mr. Perkins rose from his seat and pro-
tested that he had been "vilified" as no
other man had been, and he insisted that
the committee require his accusers to
prove their charges.

Senator Clapp replied that the commit-
tee had no means of doing that.

"If I were made such a charge as Mr. Hill
has made, I should make him prove it or
dismiss him from office," replied Mr. Per-
kins, still standing and shaking his hand
violently.

The chairman reminded him that he
had been brought to Washington to speak
in his own behalf.

"That is fine," Mr. Perkins said; "but
what I want to know is whether the com-
mittee is going to bring Senator Penrose
or Mr. Hill back and compel him to
make good."

Mr. Perkins contended that it would be
easy to prove what had been contributed
to the campaign fund from the treasury
of the harvester company. He said he
was a member of the board of directors
of that company and chairman of the
finance committee, and knew that not a
cent of the company funds had been given
to aid Colonel Roosevelt.

Mr. Perkins gave his contributions to
the Roosevelt pre-convention fund as fol-
lows:

To New York State committee, \$15,000;
to E. H. Hooker, for the national fund,
\$25,000; to the National Bureau, \$25,000;
for the committee, in New York and Brook-
lyn, \$15,000; sent to other states, \$15,000;
to the committee after Wednesday
session, \$12,500.

This statement is absolutely complete,"
said Mr. Perkins. "My total contribu-
tions were \$122,500."

Mr. Perkins repeated that he thought
the committee had confused the amounts
contributed to Colonel Roosevelt's cam-
paign in such a way as to make the ag-
gregate appear larger than it really was.
He placed in the record a statement
showing that campaign expenditures in

England during a general election for 650
Members of Parliament amounted to
\$6,000,000.

Senator Oliver disagreed that the com-
mittee had confused the amounts spent
by the Roosevelt forces, and summed up
testimony as showing \$562,000 contributed
by Mr. Perkins, Frank A. Munsey, Dan
R. Hanna and William Flinn.

Mr. Perkins Gets Excited.

When Senator Pomerene cross-examined
Mr. Perkins there was an explosion. Mr.
Pomerene wanted to know whether Per-
kins had any memorandum of the \$19,500
sent to various states.

"I keep no memorandum," said Mr.
Perkins. "I only know from the accounts
of the people to whom I gave money how
much I gave. Why didn't you ask a mem-
ber of your own party for a memoran-
dum? You didn't ask Mr. Ryan to ac-
count for his \$450,000."

"I am not here to be lectured," inter-
rupted Senator Pomerene.

Mr. Perkins rose from his chair and
shouted at his questioner:

"I know what you are here for, all
right, just as well as I know what I'm
here for."

The Senator and Mr. Perkins engaged
in a heated exchange while Mr. Pome-
rene tried to find out just how much Mr.
Perkins gave to or collected for the 1904
fund.

Mr. Perkins said that the several items
in the 1904 list put in by Elmer E. Dover,
crediting "G. W. P." with contributions,
probably were contributions obtained by
Mr. Bliss from men suggested by Mr. Per-
kins. He could recall nothing about con-
tributions to various states in 1904, ex-
cept in the case of the \$10,000 sent to
Senator Beveridge.

"I remember that," said the witness,
"because he sent me the money back. I nearly
fell dead when I got the check. It was
the first time on record that I ever
knew of any public man, running for office
or otherwise, returning a dollar that he
got his hands on."

A detailed cross-examination failed to
make Mr. Perkins remember that he had
ever sent any more money to Mr. Bever-
idge than the \$10,000 which was returned.

The witness clashed with Senator Pome-
rene continually, and finally, when the
questioner demanded to know whether
the witness had kept any accounts of his
expenditures, he leaned forward and ex-
claimed:

"I don't go into this thing as a banker.
I go into these matters just as I would
to build a hospital or a library. I mark
off the amounts I give, and that's the
end of it. I expect no return."

Struck from the Record.

The two men clashed again on the New
York Life insurance contribution in 1904,
and Mr. Perkins shouted:

"Now you are questioning my motives.
And why are you doing it? Simply to get
the headlines in to-morrow morning's
papers, and you know it!"

The committee voted unanimously to
strike the statement from the record.

Finally Senator Pomerene gave up, and
Senator Paynter asked about the suit
against the harvester trust.

Mr. Perkins said he personally had
asked President Roosevelt to withhold
the suit while the Bureau of Corpora-
tions was investigating. He said he told
Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of
Corporations, that if the suits were begun
"we would fight."

President Roosevelt, Mr. Perkins said,
ordered the suit delayed until the investi-
gation was complete.

"And I'm bound to say that to have
done anything else would have been
unfair," added Mr. Perkins. "If
he had not done that, I believe he would
have been unfit to be President."

Mr. Perkins explained that when he
said "We would fight" he meant the suit
would be fought in the courts. Cross-
examination failed to shake the state-
ment.

"If that suit had been brought would
you be supporting Colonel Roosevelt
now?" asked Senator Pomerene.

"There you go again," said Mr. Perkins.
"I can't answer a supposition."

After an argument, Mr. Perkins said he
"would not have allowed a single in-
terference with a big, broad pro-
gramme of progress."

In concluding his testimony Mr. Per-
kins made a statement, declaring that he
had never asked a favor of any President,
Cabinet officer or executive.

"And I am not in this movement now
for any favors," he went on. "When this
campaign is over, if on the 6th of No-
vember Mr. Roosevelt is elected, on No-
vember 6 our accounts will be all square."

Ryan Tells of Big Gifts.

Thomas Fortune Ryan was the first
witness to-day.

"Early in the campaign of 1904," he
said, "I gave \$50,000 to the Democratic
campaign fund, although I was opposed
to the nomination of Judge Parker. I
gave probably \$50,000 in smaller contri-
butions. When the end of the campaign
was drawing near and it was quite ap-
parent that Mr. Parker could not be
elected some of my friends came to me
and told me the campaign would collapse
unless the committee received financial
assistance. I finally agreed, in order to
pay the party workers and preserve the
integrity of the party, to furnish \$250,000."

"This made a total of \$450,000 I gave
throughout the campaign. This was a
personal contribution, and did not repre-
sent any one except myself. I did not
give the money to try to elect Parker. I
merely wanted to preserve the Democratic
organization."

In reply to questions concerning the pre-
convention campaign of 1912, Mr. Ryan
said that he had contributed between
\$75,000 and \$80,000 to Governor Harmon's
campaign and more than \$30,000 to Repre-
sentative Underwood's.

"When I came back from Europe in
1911 I made up my mind that the pros-
pects of Democratic success were very
bright," said Mr. Ryan, "of thought any
Democratic except Mr. Bryan could be
elected and was willing to aid any other
man. He had led the party to defeat
three times, and I regarded him as the
only cloud on the horizon."

"I had no special interest in any one, but
I had known Governor Harmon of Ohio
for twenty-five years and believed he
would make a good President. I gave
his managers somewhere between \$25,000
and \$30,000. Later on, my friend, Senator
Barnhead, manager for Mr. Underwood,
came to me with an argument in favor
of a Southern man for President. That
appealed to me, and I gave him thirty-
odd thousand dollars. I was not asked
to aid Mr. Clark or Mr. Wilson, but
would have given them assistance if it
had been requested."

Mr. Ryan said that before Mr. Parker's
nomination he was convinced he could not
be elected.

W. W. Durbin, of Ohio, Governor Wil-
son's campaign manager, said that he
testified that he had received \$3,000 from
Mr. McCormick to aid Mr. Wilson's candi-
dacy in Ohio.

The committee witnesses will be heard
this afternoon. Several will be summoned
for Wednesday, according to present plans,
and the committee after Wednesday
session will probably adjourn until after
election.

A SHORT CUT.

For a list of furnished rooms in New
York consult The Tribune's Room and
Board Register—Adv.

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THE GREATEST OFFICE EFFICIENCY EXPOSITION EVER HELD IN THE WORLD.

GEORGE LAUDER

PAYS BIG DUTY

Continued from first page.

effort to deny the possession of jew-
elry, and when she was asked specifi-
cally about the pieces said she had
them with her and would produce
them. On leaving the pier the Lau-
ders drove direct to the Custom House
in a big touring car and surrendered
the three pieces, which were promptly
sent to the Appraiser's Stores.

The jewels, which consisted of a
necklace, a brooch and a bracelet,
were held by the Appraiser for ap-
praisal, and yesterday it was learned
at the Public Stores that while there
was some difference of opinion as to
their worth the home value would most
likely be about \$30,000.

Mr. Lauder, it was learned, was not
represented by counsel, although he is
said to have remained in this city un-
til the disposition of his wife's jewels
was determined.

Up to a few minutes before closing
hour it was said that Mr. Lauder had
not appeared at the Custom House.
Before the Appraiser's Stores closed
for the day, however, it was reported
that the jewels had been released, as
the owner had appeared at the Custom
House and settled the case by the pay-
ment of \$33,000.

Age and ill health were taken into
consideration by the customs officials,
it was said, in dealing leniently with
the Lauders.

Simply Error, Says Son.

George Lauder, Jr., said last night at
his home, in Greenwich, Conn., that
the episode was due to an error in the
declaration.

"My mother had some jewelry which
was not properly entered on the de-
claration," he said. "She has had it
many years and was bringing it back
from abroad. The jewelry was in a
case and not on her person. It was
not seized, but was sent to the Public
Stores. The amount was nothing like
\$30,000. My mother appeared before
General Henry to-day and paid the
duty, but I do not know the amount."

"There was simply a mistake in en-
tering the jewels on the declaration,
and the incident is now closed."

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.—George Lauder,
who was associated in business with An-
drew Carnegie for thirty years, retired
in 1901. He was a partner of Mr. Carnegie
in all business enterprises in which Mr.
Carnegie was interested, and remained in
close touch with him until the United
States Steel Corporation took over the
Carnegie interests, in 1901.

Mr. Lauder acted more as a confidential
adviser than an official of the companies,
although he was a director in all the
Carnegie companies. He was superin-
tending of the Larimer Coke Company,
a member of the firm of Carnegie &
Co., and assisted in forming the firm
of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. He became a
director in the Carnegie Steel Company,
Limited, in 1902, when it was formed.

Mr. Lauder married Miss Maria
Romeyn Varick. Their son, George Lau-
der, Jr., and daughter, Mrs. James C.
Greenway, live in Greenwich, Conn.

MR. PARKER "ASTOUNDED"

Never Knew of Ryan's Colossal
Campaign Contribution.

Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, the Demo-
cratic Presidential candidate in 1904,
stated last night that he was astounded
at the "colossal" contributions to the
Democratic campaign fund in that year
by Thomas Fortune Ryan, as it was
given in the testimony before the Clapp
committee in Washington to-day. Mr.
Parker said:

I have read the testimony of Mr. Ryan
and I am astounded. I was always un-
der the impression that Mr. Ryan and
Mr. Belmont were leading contributors to
the Democratic campaign, because the
press said so, but that they were colossal
contributors as now appears, I never
knew. Mr. Belmont favored my nomina-
tion, but Mr. Ryan had vigorously op-
posed it.

It now appears, from Mr. Ryan's testi-
mony, that late in the campaign, when
my election